THE HOMESTEAD STEAL

SOME OPPOSITION TO FURTHER MILKING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Debate on the Free-Homestead Bill in Congress This Week-Cuban Question Not Pushing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Senator Platt will, on Tuesday, present the minority re port of the Senate committee on Indian affairs in opposition to the free homestead bill, which heads the Senate calendar.

The report opposes the bill on the general grounds of the vast expense its adoption would entail on the government. Commencing with the year 1889, he says the government has purchased 33,252,540 acres of land from the Indians, agreeing to pay \$25,261,937 for it, besides \$3,000,000 set apart | Rev. J. H. Harwell Still in Jail at as a trust fund for the benefit of the Indians of the great Sioux reservation. "If." says the report, "all the land already opened to settlement on Indian reservations heretofore ceded shall be taken up, the sum to be paid therefor by the settlers will be \$35,353,006.86. This bill proposes to release the settlers from the payment of this sum."

The report calls attention to the fact that it was provided in the acts bearing on those settlements with the different tribes of Indians, that settlers should pay sufficient for the lands to reimburse the government for the money paid the Indians. Several million acres of land are embraced in these pending agreements. The bill, as it passed the House, applied only to lands in Oklahoma, but by the amendments made by the Senate committee the provisions of the bill are extended to all ceded Indian lands, the amount being more than three times that contemplated in the bill as it passed the House. All the lands in the Indian reservations thus opened for settlement have been paid for by the government before the opening of the same, except in | two remain-Mrs. Adeline Crawford and the case of the Cherokee Outlet, where pay- | Miss Susan Turner. who were present at the sum of \$4,980,000 still remains unpaid, and is the father of eighteen children, one troleum and is adjacent to a magnet, both and in the case of the Great Sioux, Chip- of whom, Miss Carrie Buchanan, is now a shall receive money from the settlers on disposal of the lands. Another amend-ment proposed to the bill in effect requires that the government shall, on releasing the settlers from payment of their obligations, pay the Indians for these lands the sum per acre which by law is now to be paid by

"If," says the report, "this amendment should be adopted and the bill passed, the government would be called on to pay in the future, including the amount not yet due on the Cherokee Outlet purchase, a sum approximating \$15,000,000.

The report calls attention to the fact that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of other Indian lands which are being conducted upon the policy that the government shall be reimbursed for its out-

Referring to the origin of the bill Senator Platt says, in his report: "The excitement which preceded the opening of lands in Oklahoma will be still remembered, as will the mad rush scarcely controlled by government authorities, to secure these lands on the well-understood condition of payment for the same in addition to comliance with the provision of the homestead laws. In every appeal made to Congress for the opening of the lands of these reservations the argument that the government ought not to be put to the large expenditures required in the payment of the Indians for the relinquishment of their title, was answered by those who were advocating and insisting on the passage of bills for that purpose by saying that it was

understood that the government should be

reimbursed by the settlers. Continuing, he argues "It is probably not too much to say that not one of the agreements made with the Indians ceding their lands would have been ratified, and not an act opening them for settlement would have been passed, if it had not been thoroughly understood and agreed that the settlers on these lands should reimburse the government for the amount expended by it to obtain them. The obligation of the settler to pay the government the price stipulated is definite, well understood, and binding as the obligation of any government debtor. While we do not question the policy of our homestead laws, we insist that n relation to these lands, purchased and opened on the demand of the settlers, it was right that another policy should be adopted. The attractive idea of free homes for the people was all very well while the government had lands acquired for political and territorial reasons which it could donate to them. The purchase of 160 acres and the donation of the same to a citizen is entirely another thing, and can be justified, in the opinion of the undersigned, on no consideration of public policy or governmental duty. As well might the government be called on to buy lands from in dividual owners or syndicates and donate them as free homes to settlers, as to be

such purposes. Claim Holders Disqualified.

OKLAHOMA, Jan. 3 .- News received here from Washington is that Secretary Francis has reversed Secretary Smith's decision relative to claim holders who made runs strip in September, 1893. The report has caused considerable excitement and hundreds of contests before the land office will result. Several thousand persons are affected. Smith held that persons who obtained claims by running from Creek, Otoe, Osage and Ponca Indian country were qualified and Secretary Francis decides that they are disqualified.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Will Cause a Fight This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The House will get down to serious business as soon as it reassembles after the holiday recess on Tuesday. Probably the two most important pieces of general legislation to be acted on at the short session have been made special orders and will consume the entire week. They are the Loud bill, to mail matter, so as to prevent the shipment of books and serial publications in connection with newspapers at the cent-per-pound rate, and to cut off the newspaper samplecopy privilege, and the bill prepared by the Pacific Railroad committee, to fund the debts of the Pacific railroads and extend | provinces, become excellent Parisian drivtheir payment for fifty years at 2 per cent. The fund bill has already been debated one day, and under the order adopted the debate will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, and the bill will be brought to a vote on the latter day at 4 o'clock. The Pacific Railroad bill will be taken up Thursday. The general debate will continue until Friday evening. On Saturday the bill will be open to amendment under the five-minute rule, and on Monday the vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendments. The fate of the measure will determine whether the government will forecose its mortgages on he canon and Central Pacific. Both these roads have defaulted, and President Cleveland served notice in so many words in his message to Congress that umess some congressional action were taken immediately. steps would be taken under the authority of the present law to protect the government's interest by foreciosure proceedings The friends of the roads realize fully that this is the last chance they will have to accomplish the funding of the debt, for which they have striven for ten years, and they will use all their influence in its behatf. But the bill has also many bitter enemies, especially in the West and on the Pacine coast. Mr. Powers, of Vermont, chairman of the committee, will be its principal champion on the floor, while Mr. Suizer, of New York, and Mr. Maguire, of California, with lead the opposition. Both sides are now figuring on a majority, and the late of the bill is in grave doubt. The debate is expected to be of a very lively nature, and here may be some sensational incidents. Beyond the fact that the bill providing for free homesteads on former Indian reservations is on the calendar as the "unfinished business," the Senate has no programme for this neek. There is likely to be a sharp clash of interests in the effort to secure consideration, and a possibility that this clash may develop an interesting situation. The friends of the Pacific Rati road refunding bill will make an effort to get that measure up for consideration uness they conclude that in doing so they may impair its chances of passage. Until the past day or two it appeared certain that the Cuban resolutions would be sprung immediately after the beginning of business

on Tuesday. It is now possible, even prob-

vall to have the committee on foreign rela-

tions again consider the question as to Paris.

when it shall be taken up, the question cannot be raised until after the committee me ting on Wednesday, and the advocates of delay are becoming quite sanguine that if they succeed in preventing consideration until Wednesday they will secure a still further postponement. Senator Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, is doubtful of the advisability of pressing for the consideration of his funding bill until after the action of the House on the same measure, and may wait on that body. If he does not delay on this account, he will make an effort to get the bill up on Tuesday, or immediately after the homestead bill shall be disposed of. If either the Pacific bill or the Cuban resolution secures consideration, there will be a sharp contest and much animated debate. The home stead bill will be opposed by Senator Platt and others, while Senator Pettigrew wil take the lead in 's advocacy.

LONG PHITORATE ENDED

REV. BUCHANAN PREACHES HIS FAREWELL SERMON AT HEBRON.

Crowded Eastern Asylam.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 3 .- To-day Rev. James N. Buchanan closed his pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church at Hebron, men before a congregation which crowded venerable pastor's first sermons. Rev. Buchanan was born in Ohio Dec. 10, 1824. He entered Muskingum College, at New Concord, O., at fourteen years of teaching school to furnish his funds, and graduated in 1848. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Oxford, now Xenia, O., graduating in 1851, when he was licensed to preach, and moved to Hebron. During pastorate he has preached over three five hundred weddings and performed the last sad rites over hundreds. In all these forty-six years he has missed only three sermons. Of his early congregation only ment was to be made in installments, and his leave taking. He was married twice, High School.

Hotel Fire at Lebanon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 3. - Early this morning fire broke out in the Lebanon upper story was consumed. Loss on building, \$1,600, with \$700 insurance in the Indiana Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Loss on furniture almost total, insured in the Phoenix, of Hartford, for \$400. The howas under the management of Jesse Auburn. The late Captain J. A. Brown owned the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Rev. Harwell Still in Jail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 3.-Rev. J. H Harwell, the Methodist minister who was worthless checks here, is still confined the county jail. Application was made for his admission to the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, but the application has been suspended, as the institution is overcrowded.

City Editor Loses an Arm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 3.-Clarence Cook, city editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, while running across Calhoun street this evening, was caught by an electric car, the wheels passing over his right arm, cutting it off about the elbow.

Indiana Notes. John S. Lackey, of Cambridge City, is

wintering eleven horses belonging to the Myrtie Peek combination, sent to him by Barney Demarest from Baltimore. After visiting nearly all the best herds of cattle in the State, the committee appointed to select stock for the farm at Purdue University selected two specimens of shorthorn from the herd owned by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, at Cambridge City.

Captain A. O. Mitchell, of Elwood, has silver watch which was owned and carried through the war by General A. E. Burnside, and since that time has been in the hands of three different persons. It was the property of General Burnside's current lighting circuit. These currents father, Judge Burnside, of Liberty, Ind., and was given by him to his son. After Burnside's death, in 1886, it was sent to the father's family at Liberty, Ind., and became the property of Emmet Gould, a grandwho, in turn, sold it to William B. Mitchell for \$75. Mitchell later sold it to Hammond Dobbs, and from him Mr. Mitch-

CAB DRIVERS.

ell secured it.

called on to buy lands from the Indians for | School for Them in Paris-What They Are Required to Learn.

There has just gone into effect in Paris a new series of regulations concerning the driving of carriages in the city, regulations which have special reference to the increasseason draws to its height, and especially to the throngs that are expected at the visit of the Czar. A curious part of these regulations is that which applies to the qualifications of those who desire licenses as cab drivers. These diplomas are to be had only after the most rigid kind of an examination, in which the applicant must show that he is familiar with all the out-ofthe-way corners of Paris; that he can drive never "hooks" in a crowd, and even that he is a perfect master of his temper to such a degree that even the worst blockhead of bourgeois who runs in front of his carriage will not bring about an explosion.

But if poets are born, not made, cab drivers are certainly made. Where do the students of the art pursue their studies? That is a question that every Parisian has asked himself after he has made a trip in a cab without accident behind a driver whose village manners have not yet disappeared, but who drives like an Englishman, and knows Paris like little Gavroche. Chance led one Parisian, in a drive back of Montmarter, to discover about a large old carriage gate this sign: "School for Cab Driv-The director of this school informed him as to the course of studies there and the object of it.

He learned, first of all, that Limousin Auvergne and the department of Aveyron furnish Paris with three-quarters of all its cab drivers. After a month's study and practice these fine follows, fresh from their ers, capable of competing with the Normans, the Parisians and even the Gascons, for whom five or six days' study seems to suffice. Six hundred pupils come every day to the establishment from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The instruction is oral and practical. The oral lessons include questions on the topography of Paris and its surroundings, visits upon the foreign powers the first opening to the places studied and a course in law as it affects cab drivers. The student coachman learns, first of all, about the monuments and "show places" of Paris, the palaces, churches, railway stations, embassies and legations, hospitals, prisons, big shops; then the location of the theaters, concert halls, banks and museums. He must know Paris by "arrondisse- | tion. As long as the monarch remains unby boulevards, by avenues, by large and small streets. The law course imparts a knowledge of the police regula- the prince is, of course, nil. tions, which the student must know by heart and recite; also a knowledge of the was conveyed to his present quarters were legal scale of charges, which is not compli- sufficiently dramatic even to satisfy those

n the school itself require the use of a of character, and who had distinguished Louise, is admirably adapted to the use the control the Japanese at one time exermade of her. Sometimes she is calm and cised over her husband and his kingdom mechanical, for practicing in harnessing | Seeing their power on the wane and rightly and unharnessing; sometimes she is capri- attributing the cause thereof to the Queen dargo all the experience of a drive through | Mikado's envoy. The royal abode was in-Faris. She has already had a share in edu- vaded in the middle of the night by a the school, and yet is entirely without evi- ognized Japanese officials, soldiers and coldences of pride as she ambles between the lonists. The King was seized, while the shafts of the old cab used by the students, Queen was literally backed to pieces in the This cab, which formerly bore the number | courtyard, two of her nieces and favorite Raliway station.

The practical part of the instruction also cludes a knowledge of the names and ses of the various parts of the harness, the duties of a guide, and, finally, the lesson of "a drive through Paris"-that is to the jealousies that prevail among the say, of the innumerable street incidents, difficulties and embarrassments of which Boileau enumerated two centuries ago, and which have enormously increased | account of its enormous but as yet undein number and complexity since. Such is the programme of the school of abmen, and such is the apprenticeship archipelago, and, in the hands ble, that both questions will go over, at | which the candidate for the proud position east for a few days. If the movement pre- must have gone through before the examin-

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

NEW ROENTGEN RAY COIL THAT MAY WORK WONDERS IN SURGERY.

Most Powerful Ever Made, Enabling the Photographing of a Human Body in Fifteen Minutes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.-The largest Roentgen ray apparatus in the world has just been completed by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, of the Western University, for the Academy of Science and Art. It will be formally exhibited to the public at a meeting of the academy next Thursday, after which physicians will be permitted the free use of it in operations upon patients. The big machine has been over five months in construction, and combines the most advanced ideas and skill of Professors Fessenden, James E. Keeler, John A. Brashear and Monte Kitner. It contains every modern device, many new discoveries and is made portable and economical in operation. It has been designed to aid local surgeons, and with its use important dis-

coveries are expected to be made. The machine is inclosed in a neat oak cabinet four feet high and two feet wide. this county, by preaching his farewell ser- and weighs but 175 pounds. Handles are provided on either side to carry it. The the church and included the children and | most important feature is the coil which grandchildren of people who listened to the rests near the base between the legs of the cabinet. This is composed of seventeen wire. It is arranged to give a spark over twenty inches long, while the capacity of the machine reaches thirty inches.

The current is received from two portable storage batteries, the ordinary direct or the alternating currents. The main circuit thousand sermons, officiated at more than is broken by a revolving contact breaker which makes about two hundred breaks a second. This is important when it is known that the sparks are produced when the current on the large wire is broken. The contact breaker is immersed in ordinary pethe top of the cabinet and is driven by a small one-half horse power motor placed beside it. The suddenness of the breaking of the sparks is regulated by an adjustable condenser, also on the cabinet top. It is simply an alternation of tinfoil sheets and | dollars, wondering the while what they can parattin paper. It arrests sparks and makes

> Fastened to the side of the cabinet is an idjustable arm for holding the Roentgen ray tube. This is so constructed with several elbows that it can be placed in any position. If necessary it can be placed beneath the bed upon which the patient lies and the photograph taken without moving or disturbing the sick one. A drawer is also inserted in the cabinet for the storing of assorted sizes of tubes. The tube is of Prof. Fessenden's own dis-

covery and represents the latest and most economical principles. It was worked out six months ago, and has been in successful operation. It was designed in accordance with a principle that the positive electrode must not be nearer any part of the fluorescent glass than the length of spark the coil will give. The positive ter- during the holidays. By all means the minal is, therefore, inclosed in a long tube connected with the main bulb.

The operation of the machine is very simple. The motor is started up by the turning of a small valve, and then the operator, by simply pressing a rubber bulb, such as s used with photographic shutters, can throw the current on or off from the tube, while himself observing through the fluoroscope. The bulb is attached to a long rubber hose and acts by driving mercury up one side of a bent glass tube. Mercury is a good conductor, and thus causes contact between the two wires. The apparatus is so arranged as to be operated with the least trouble possible, and there are only two connections which are not permanent, the leads, or wires, running from the coil to the batteries.

The coil can be operated from portable storage batteries, which will produce rays for four hours, enabling the operator to take from thirty to forty photographs. It can be recharged in two hours. Several of these will be kept constantly charged for use at the Carnegie Library, where the machine will be kept. The ordinary 110-volt direct current can

be used, as can the ordinary alternating give a powerful ray, so strong, in fact, that tubes have not yet been made strong enough to stand the coil when thus worked. Experiments are being made on these, and they will be provided fater for difficult operations. The coil is the most powerful ever suc cessfully made. A photograph can be

taken through the thickest part of the body in fifteen minutes, and the surgeon can easily see through every part of the body with the fluoroscope. With only half the ordinary coils in operation, a photograph was taken through the stomach of a prominent Pittsburger, who came up from Florida for the purpose. He had tried the Roentgen ray machine at the University of Pennsylvania, Washington and other cities, without success. The results at the university, under Professor Fessenden, were so highly gratifying that an operation was performed with success. The use of the coil will be explained by Prof. Keeler Thursday evening and physicians who have difficult surgical cases in view are asked to make application for the machine's use. It will be loaned free of charge to all responsible surgeons. It will be kept in the academy rooms at

CAREER OF COREA'S KING.

Carnegie Library.

He Has Been Kidnaped and Deported and His Life Never Lacks Spice.

The King of Corea is not a happy man. Despite the fact that his country nears the poetic and soothing name of "The Land of the Morning Calm," his existence for the past fifteen or twenty years has been exciting. It has been a continued round of sanguinary palace revolutions, of assassinations of relatives and dignitaries on the staff of this Oriental monarch, of plots and conspiracies without number, and, above all, of more or less successful attempts to kidnap his own sacred person.

The different and conflicting political factions of his countrymen have each kidnaped him in turn. So, too, have the Chinese, the Japanese and the Rusians. The latter have had him for some time past in their possession, a privileged prisoner at the Muscovite legation. According to dispatches, some of his own subjects have recently been endeavoring to recover possession of him and restore him to his royal

He is a weak and vacillating man, influenced entirely by the persons who happen to be with him for the time being. During his long minority he was dominated by his father, a wicked old prince who tortured and killed missionaries, and who by his savage and reactionary policy forced of the country. He has put to death thousands of persons, has himself twice been kidnaped and deported and on one occasion almost succumbed to determined attempts to blow him up with gunpowder. It is he who is supposed to be at the head of the present conspiracy to kidnap the the King, his son, from the Rusian legader the eye of the Czar's envoy, the latter's influence is predominant, whereas that of

The circumstances under which the King ated-the day rates, the night rates, the inured to the sudden ups and downs of ates for places outside of Paris, the rates | Oriental government. The King was at the time entirely under the influence of his The practical studies which are carried off | wife, a woman of extraordinary strength ab and a horse. The horse, a mare named | herself by her pronounced opposition to form and balky, and has to pretend to un- a palace revolution was organized by the ating 1,800 cabmen since the opening of band of assassins, among whom were rec-884. is historical. It carried General companions being burned alive on the same oulanger-it is not told whither-and once | spot. In the midst of all the turmoil a paronveyed Cornelius Herz to the Northern ty of Russian soldiers appeared upon the scene, and, kidnaping the King, carried him off to the Russian legation, where he has since remained a prisoner.

Corea's independence would long since have been destroyed had it not been for various powers of the Orient and Occident with regard to its possession. The Japanese are anxious to have it, not only on veloped mineral wealth, but also because practically commands the Japanese powerful nation, such as Russia, England or even China, would constitute a per-Paris. The Chinese are desirous to have it, be-

cause its occupation by a foreign power is a peril to the northern portion of their GROWTH OF THE TRUSTS

The Russians need it as a terminus for their transsiberian railroad, and as an allthe-year-round headquarters for their navy and army on the shores of the Pacific England, Germany and even the United States are anxious to prevent any foreign power from getting hold of the kingdom and closing it to their trade. It may be added that the only foreigners for whom the King has ever shown any regard and confidence have been Americans, and up to within four years previous to the outbreak of the war between China and Japan the influence of the United States predominated at Seoul.

CHRISTMAS FOLLY.

Overdoing the Practice of Indiscriminate Giving of Presents. Harper's Bazar.

When Christmas is over, the tree dismantled of its toys and its twinkling tapers, the gifts discussed and laid away. the hour of sober reaction in too many households there is a sigh over what may be christened Christmas folly: for first in the wake of Christmas follows the pursuing train of trust levying tribute fromthe Christmas bills, and fathers struggling to support large families on slender salaries, mothers accustomed to the drill and the discipline of a thousand small and obeconomies, suddenly awaken to the fact that the beautiful season has left them to drag through weary weeks a ball and chain of harassing indebtedness. Than this nothing can be more depressing, nothing more fatally sure to wreck domestic peace, and to age men and women prematurely, and well would it be for us all if a few rules could be laid down and resolutely observed, so that Christmas should ing far in excess of the income.

In the first place, if people cannot deny themselves the great pleasure of giftmaking, let them limit the number of those who are on the list. The widening circles, which, beyond the immediate group at the fireside, include aunts, uncles, cousins nearand acquaintances, run up in some cases into the hundreds.

To send even a letter-which, by the bye, is an admirable Christmas gift in itself, so personal, so intimate, so fragrant with affection it may be-to send even this to everybody one wishes to compliment means a large investment of time, thought and trouble, and to those who must count very frugally, indeed, the stamps mean an outlay which may be formidable. For some of us any recognition of the Christmas will, is really a phase of Christmas folly. beyond our verbal expression of good is reached in the giving of what may be

But it is not the crowning folly. This described as the composite present-the thus bestow a united gift there are not a ford to give anything at all, but who have with smiling faces and reluctant hearts. they add their grudging and hardly earned do without to make up for the useless sacrifice. Pride, that insatiate Moloch of the human heart urges them on, and they simply do what they prefer rot to do because they are afraid either of being thought erty suspected. This is the coronation of

Christmas folly. Christmas is so dear and sweet a season, so full of jollity, so radiant with loving thoughts, that it seems a pity it should ever be spoiled or shadowed by a misconception. A truer self-respect, a finer feeling for the meaning of the day, a greater delicacy and discernment, would save us from clouding our sunshine or wronging our creditors or defrauding ourselves of the ease of mind which should be our right, or making our homes unhappy because of anxieties induced by wasteful spending open hand where it can be afforded. But never the expenditure which transcends judged, and leads one not to Christmas merriment, but to Christmas folly.

LIQUOR IN RUSSIA.

Its Sale and Manufacture Will Be Controlled by the Government.

The liquor question can hardly be called a live issue in Russia, because that would imply the existence of a freedom of public discussion which is not possible in the empire of the Czar. But to the very capable set of men who conduct the Czar's government, and who are not changed with the frequency common to more democratic states, the liquor question has been for years a subject of careful study. Drunkenness is the curse of the Russian peasant. and a paternal government, which expelled the Jews to protect the peasants against their wiles, can hardly be indifferent to the agencies that are supposed to promote the drinking habits of the simple-minded children of the Czar. Probably ignorant of the abject failure of the state of South Caroina to make a success of a government monopoly of the liquor business, the Russian administration has undertaken the control of the manufacture and sale of aloholic beverages. Wine and beer it does not touch, but all forms of spirits must be distilled and rectified under its supervision, and sold through its established agencies. The Russian government has set about his business was a full appreciation of the magnitude of the problem it has attacked. If the business yields as much

as the existing excise duties, say \$150,060,000 a year, the experiment will be deemed a success, but it is not expected that the government monopoly will be universal throughout the empire in less than ten or fifteen years. The immediate purpose is, first, to provide a guarantee that only pure spirits are sold, and, next, that they are old under conditions least calculated to promote drunkenness. It is proposed to discourage the country drinking shop providing that spirits shall be sold there only at the price at which they are purchased from the government depot, and to reduce to a minimum in the towns the places where the sale of drink by the glass s the chief business. Russia consumes annually 3,250,600 hectolitres of alcohol, or about 86,000,000 gallons. This is rather less the average consumption United States. It is calculated that the consumption may decrease 20 per cent. without affecting the amount of revenue

which the new system is calculated to pro-On Jan. 1, 1895, the system was established in four provinces of the empire, having a population of 8,060,000, or 10 per cent, of the whole. On July 1 last it was extended to nine other provinces, with a population of 21.000,000; on Jan. 1, 1897, it will be established in another seven, with 10,000,000 innabitants, and on Jan. 1, 1898, it will take in Poland, with another 10,000,000. By 1898. therefore, the system will be in operation over the most populous part of Russia, and will apply to 49,000,000 persons. The price at which liquor shall be sold is fixed by the Imperial Council, with approval of the Emperor, and varies somewhat for different provinces. At the places where it is exposed for sale, it can be had only in closed bottles and flasks bearing the wax seal of the states, and a ticket indicating the quantity, the degree of strength and the price. The liquor cannot be consumed at he place where it is purchased. The "dispensary" system, with limitations, is, in short, the Russian plan, and it will be interesting to see whether it decreases drunk-

enness only at the cost of increasing cor-For that revelation, however, the world

will have to wait some time. Glad to Pay the Fines.

As to the fate of the wicked Hoosier Democrats who smashed the mammoth tin horn that was on its way to Washington for use in the inaugural ceremonies, we rather think the people of Washington would be pleased to furnish the necessary bail, if, indeed, they would not be glad to pay the fines, of the offenders, provided the mammoth tin horn has been permanently ruined for tooting purposes.

All the Characteristics.

Tommy-Mother, what is an angel? Mother—An angel is a being that flies. Tommy-But, mamma, papa calls my governess an angel. Mother-Then, my dear, she is going to ly immediately.

Oh, Dear.

Philadelphia Record. A French doctor has retrieved a swal-

lowed coin from a child by the Roentgen rays. The primitive method, castor oil, was more wrenchin'.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by mill-

ions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether ariging from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Put Them Down.-Remember that coughs, colds and other affections of the lungs and throat are not met in the beginning with the proper antidote they may soon become fatal. Put them down with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min

TWENTY OF THEM CAPITALIZED FOR NEARLY A BILLION DOLLARS.

Great Profits of the Combines Care fully Concealed to Deceive the

Unsuspecting Public.

Saturday Blade.

Since the first trust was organized in 1882 monopolistic combines have entered every relation in life from the cradle to the grave. If Shakspeare were to return and rewrite Jacques's speech on the seven ages of man he would show some syndicate on the stage in every act. The milk trust | mestic consumption some portion of whose would appear taking the first pull at the baby's nursing bottle and the school-book

'The whining school boy, with his satchel And shining, morning face, creeping like

Unwillingly to school."

He would picture trusts entering "love's young dream" and show his lover "sighing like furnace" on a sofa that bore the shipping tag of the parlor furniture trust. He could depict the soldier "seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth" with arms, ammunition, cartridges, gunpowder never cause us to indulge in reckless spend- and guns bought from their respective trusts. The justice would appear lining his "fair, round belly" with good roast beef from which the meat trust had extracted a big, round profit. Then the "lean and slippered pantaloon" might come on lightcoils and is wound with fifty miles of small | er or farther in degree of kinship, friends | ing himself to bed with oil obtained from the first and greatest monopoly in America, and when was reached the-"Last scene of all

That ends this strange eventful history,' the coffin might enter and inclose the remains, while the tombstone trust could be shown preparing to mark the place trusts could no further pursue the man who had been their victim through life. Even with the sameness of the scene Shakspeare could | ment which contained, in General Longmake the story interesting to the people who have played these many parts. In Grecian mythology is a glant, Briareus, a titan with a hundred arms who assailed present sent by pupils to their preceptors, high Olympus, the very seat of Jupiter, exactly what, in General Longstreet's view, monster and it dared seek the highest few who cannot easily and comfortably af- for it is an open secret that the Standard Oil trust a few years ago entertained the not the moral courage to decline, and so, ambition of placing one of its leaders in the

presidential chair. It is impossible to say how much mone is invested in trusts. Prof. Ely estimates that one quarter of the property of the country-about 10,000 millions of dollars in value-is owned by corporations. The banks alone control \$600,000,000 and it is, perhaps, not an extravagant estimate to place mean and stingy or of having their pov- the trusts's holdings at five times this amount. This vast property is, in part, of fictitious value for no trust ever financed its operations on a cash value. In each instance of the organization of a great trust corporation a large number of shares were issued for speculative purposes and these represent the water with which the actual value of the property controlled was di-

DRAINING THE PUBLIC. In the organization of a trust which takes the form of a joint-stock company or corporation, the preferred stock represents the estimated actual value of the plants, good will, rights and other property henor and heresty, and is weak and ill- transferred by the members of the combine to the trust. The common stock represents the anticipated increase in value and is a safeguard against alarming the public by the payment of two great dividends on the preferred shares. It answers | thing around. The enemy's trains are leavthe purpose of making the trust appear to be doing a losing or not particularly profitable business The following table shows the authorized capitalization of some of the leading combines-their common and preferred stock,

together with their bonded indebtedness, which represents the working capital or the plants purchased. Names of Cos. Common. Preferred. Bor 's, Standard Oil \$150,000,000 ... Phila. & Read's R. R. (Coal Trust) West, Union Tel. 100,600,000 14,829,280 U. S. Leather 60,009,000 Am. Sugar Re-37,500,000

Am. Spirits Mfg (Whisky Trust) 28,000,000 S. Cordage... 20,000,000 14,600,000 21,000,000 14,000,000 Chi'go Gas Trust 24,885,800 24,345,000 Am. Cotton Oil., 21,092,000 25,600,000 30,460,000 4,000,000 Nat. Linseed Oil 18,000,000 National Lead... 15,000,000 15,000,000 5,000,000 5,500,000 Diamond Match. 19,000,000 Am. Type Found N. Y. Biscuit... 19,600,000 Am. Strawboard 6,500,000

Am. Soda-foun'n 1,250,000 These twenty corporations are capitalized for the enormous total of \$933,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 in wealth. Interest and divi- other generals who were engaged in those tion and the consumer is mulcted to do it. What makes the milking process the more galling and reprehensible is the fact that | Forrest began to dictate this dispatch, callmore than half of this sum represents no ing down from the tree, and even while original value whatever. It represents the dictating sweeping the field, the great valwater that the trust managers have in-jected into the veins of the commercial line of vision with his glasses. system of the country. The people who buy | As soon as the dispatch was written the products of these corporations pay was sent to General Polk, who, as re- advantage and such advantage as in the dividends on \$500,000,000 of wealth created quested, sent the information to General opinion of the Confederates saved his army. by themselves alone for the benefit of concerns that rob them for their pains.

POWER OF THE TRUST. There are over three hundred trusts in existence in the United States. Most of them are local, but many are national and some international. The local combine is as rapacious and often more burdensome lad. Dr. Polk loaned to Dr. Wyeth this Trust has defeated the dairymen in every fight made and in many instances ruined them. It reduced the price paid the producer to 3 and 4 cents a quart and raised the price to the consumer to 7 and 10 cents. | in a place of permanent safety. Dr. Wyeth No advantage occurred to anyone except | and Polk were of the opinion that the rethe manipulators of the trust. The pro- quest should be granted, and sent the disducers attempted to adulterate the milk in patch to the War Department after having order to get a paying price for it and in- caused a facsmile of it to be photocreasing sickness at once appeared among graphed. the poorer class of consumers. The health department had to interfere and the trust got the benefit. No better example exists | of the utteriy useless trust and its baleful In the large cities have arisen a species of

merchants and shopkeepers out of business. It is called a department store, but it is a huge combine with large capital that pays small wages and employs children to do the work of grown people. The department grocery, butcher shop, dry goods, clothing, jewelry, furniture and other stores undersell the small proprietor who buys small quantities of goods and tries to make a living for himself after paying fair wages to his clerks and helpers. Every year witnesses the failure in business of more and more of the independent dealers and the increase in the supply of wage earners. So serious has this department-store competition become that a few days ago the retail dealers in New York met and organized an association for self-protection, They declared that the so-called department stores tended to create trusts and monopolies, destined "to drive smaller retailers out of business and to deprive many of the opportunity of entering business on their own account." They will appeal to the State Legislature and Congress to prevent the concentration and centralization of the retail business in a few hands. Chicago retail merchants last week started a Owing to the frequent changes in the

formation and dissolution of trusts it is impossible to give a complete list of them. Occasionally notice is given of a trust going to pieces, and in a few days it appears in another guise. Organizers of trusts work in secret, and sometimes the fact of the combine does not appear until months after it began operations. A complete list would include trusts that control the prices of nearly every article entering into everyday domestic consumption. Among the articles controlled by trusts that are international in their ramifications are quinine. matches, copper, manilla, wood screws looking glass, wall paper, sardines, salt and

SOME OF THE COMBINES. National trusts control the prices of electric supplies, petroleum and its products, vapor stoves, aluminum, barbed wire, structural iron, wire cloth, lead, mica, Bessemer iron, leather, rubber, press blankets, twine, cotton duck, cotton seed oil, emery wheels, window glass, belting, strawboard, school books and furniture, pitch, saws, lieve that it was not necessary to carry

tar, edge tools, type founders' materials, wood excelsior, asphalt, whips, steel car springs, steel rails, telegraph business, tele phones, giue, lumber, plaster, sash, door and blinds, sewer pipes, granite, varnish, agricultural implements, slates and slate pencils, writing paper, cartridges, gunpowder, shot tower products, fire-works, jewelry, pocket knives, ribbons, sealskin trunks, soda fountains, tobacco, mineral waters, whisky, perforated chair seats, furniture, soap, wooden ware, crockery

yellow-ware pottery, stamped ware, tinware, starch, washing machines, silverware, table cutlery, table oilcloth, extensicn tables, spring beds, wire mattresses bread, biscuits, crackers, candy, fruit jars, coffee, winter-wheat flour, groceries, pickels, sugar, coffins, a number of drugs, play-In the local lists hundreds of other arti-

ing cards, safes and warehouses. cles are included. In Brooklyn and Chicago are tombstone trusts. In Chicago, St Louis and Milwaukee are beer trusts that practically control the saloon business. In New York clothespins and clotheswringers are controlled by combines. In the East linen and carpet mills are in combinations. In short, there is scarcely an article of doproduction, at least, is not controlled and its price regulated by a trust.

BRAGG'S FATAL MISTAKE

DISPATCH WHICH FIXED THE FATE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Gen. Bragg Changed His Plans, Causing a Delay Which Gave Rosecrans

an Opportunity to Rally.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. General Longstreet has at last expressed his view as to the time, the occasion and the reason of the military event which de-

termined the fate of the Confederacy. This opinion is given in a letter which General Longstreet wrote and sent to a gentleman of this city who is gathering materials for a life of the Confederate general, Forrest, This letter was received by the biographer a day or two ago, and as there has been committed to his keeping the original docustreet's opinion, the instructions which determined the fate of the Confederacy, it was easy for the biographer to understand finally and surely determined the fate

government. This document is a brief dispatch dictated by General Forrest and signed by him, which was addressed to General Polk, who | Mountains and Mountaineers was asked to forward it to General Bragg. It was written under most exciting, and, as now recalled, romantic conditions. As the original is copyrighted it is not possible to reproduce a facsimile of it, since the publishers of the proposed life of General Forrest do not care to have a facsimile issued before the book is published.

But it is from a facsimile that the dispatch is now produced with verbal accuracy, and it is the first time, as far as now known, that it has been published. In view of the fact that General Longstreet regards it as the crucial dispatch of he war, so far as the fate of the Confederacy is concerned, the publication of its exact language will, of course, be extremely interesting, especially to students of the military history of the rebellion. The dispatch is as follows:

"On the Road, Sept. 21, 1863. "General-We are within a mile of Rossville-have been on the point of Missionary ridge. Can see Chattanooga and everying, going around the point of Lookout mountain. The prisoners captured report two pontoons thrown across for the purpose of retreating. I think they are evacuating as hard as they can go. They are cutting timber down to obstruct our passage. I think we ought to press forward as rapidly as possible. Respectfully, etc.,
"N. B. FORREST, Brig. Gen.
"To Lieutenant General L. Polk.

"(Please forward to General Bragg.)" This dispatch was written upon a sheet of dingy blue paper by General Forrest's adjutant, who took it from the general's dictation. It was written in lead pencil, and the sheet of paper was placed upon an upturned saddle stirrup, which offered sufficient resistance to make writing upon it possible. The unsteadiness of this im promtu desk, and once the sudden start of the horse, however, are suggested by oc-casional wavering and slips in the hand-

FORREST'S POINT OF VIEW. General Forrest was high up in a tre on Missionary ridge. He had been sweeping the great Chickamauga battlefield with his field glasses. The evidences which he saw of an attempt on the part of Rosecrans and his army to escape from the trap in | and ceremony of a conqueror. He therewhich the Confederates believed they had fore abandoned his plan and undertook to greatly excited General Forrest. He betheir bonded indebtedness is close to \$200 .- lieved that from his view-point in that high Thus a single score of corporations | tree he was able to get a better underin the United States represent more than standing of the situation than any of the dends are paid on this vast capitaliza- great battles at Missionary ridge and vicinity in September, 1863. Therefore, summoning his adjutant, Gen,

> After this was done General Polk put the dispatch in his dispatch box, and after it was found by his son, Dr. Mechlemburg Polk, who is now a practicing physician in New York city. Knowing that Dr. John A. Wyeth was collecting material for a life of General Forrest, in whose command Dr. Wyeth served when a mere

> dispatch. In some way the War Department heard that Dr. Wyeth was in possession of this hitherto unsuspected document, and most urgently requested that it be committed to its care, as it was a dispatch of the utmost importance, and should therefore be kept

Recently Dr. Wyeth sent to General Longstreet a facsimile of this dispatch, and it was this which brought from Longstreet a day or two ago a letter of acknowledgment in which he says: dispatch fixed the fate of the Confederacy. trusts that is rapidly driving the small And he also added that with that as a guide he should write a magazine article explaining why, in his view, this was the document which thus determined the Confederate cause.

THE FATAL DOCUMENT.

It was General Longstreet's army which in the battle of Chickamauga cut Rosecrans's army in two. He had performed all that he had undertaken to do, and yet his effort resulted in the failure completely to destroy or entirely to capture Rosecrans's army. Rosecrans was trying to extricate himself from his very dangerous position, the Confederates believing him to be beaten and to be bent solely upon such a retreat as would save his army from be-

ing captured. They did not know whether Rosecrans urposed to retreat in the direction of snoxville, where he could maintain himself, or whether he intended to rally his army when he reached a safe place and there throw up breastworks until Thomas

could come to his relief. Longstreet and Bragg nad a long consulation on the evening of Sept. 19, as is presumed from the brief letter of Longstreet, at which it was decided that Bragg should take his army and sweep around Rosecrans's flank, thus cutting off his retreat and separating Rosecrans's army from that which General Thomas commanded under Rosecrans. The expectation was that this movement would result the capture of Rosecrans's army, and soon as that was done it would be possible to engage Thomas and capture him or drive him out of Tennessee With that understanding the battle was continued, and Longstreet made his brillight attack upon the Union center, Forrest upon the following day, being position which made it possible for him to view the whole country and, seeing pontoons prepared as he supposed for the retreat of Rosecrans's army and witnessing other evidences of demoralization in Rose-

Therefore, he dictated the dispatch which has just been quoted, and signed it with his own hand As he was requested to do General Polk sent to Bragg the information which the patent leather, linseed oil, printing paper, dispatch contained, it caused Bragg to be-

Bragg of the situation.

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, sait rheum and pimples and other eruptions. . Scareely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, per-

lectly and permanently cured by Hoods

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND-To-Night, " Nights.

Rosabel Morrison

CARMEN The fifteen-minute ball fight which occurs dur-

ing the play will be reproduced by the Wonderful Eidoloscope. Prices-Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress cir-

cle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c, Matiner-Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats Pembroke. ~THIS THEATRE ~ DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE INDIANAPOLISNEWS ENGLISH'S-Thursday, 3 Nights.

ADVANCE SALE THIS MORNING. DE WOLF HOPPER And Company in Sousa's Delightful Opera. "EL CAPITAN"

Lower floor, \$1.50; two rows balcony, \$1: next

five rows, 75c; balance, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mati-nee-Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$1.56; dress circle, \$1; two rows balcony, 75c; balance, 50c; DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

the attempt to establish the Confederate English's-To=Night -GEO. KENNAN-

> of the Caucasus. Reserved seats, 50 cents; on sale at Pembroke Arcade.

PARK-To-Day-2 P. M. Hopkins's Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Co. The Great High-class Vaudeville Event.

New Views Kinematographe Daily 4:15, 10:15 Prices-10c, 20c 30c. Next-"Sidewalks of New DOES NOT ADVERTISE X

MATINEE AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8. ED. F. EXCELSIOR!

Introducing more novelties than any show

EMPIRE--ONE WEEK!

Next- BIG SENSATION, Jan. 11, 12, 13, BULL FIGHTERS, Jan. 14, 15, 16, TOMLINSON HALL

Week Beginning Jan. 4. Poultry, Pigeon, Dog and **Pet Stock Combination Show** Augmented by Boone's

Aggregation of Lions and Siberian Bloodhounds ADMISSION-25c; children, 10c. Open Day and Night.

out the original plan which had been agreed upon between him and Longstreet. It suggested to Bragg an opportunity to gratify a certain vanity and love of display which was a conspicuous trait of his character. He saw that it gave him a chance, as he supposed, to march into and through Chattanooga with all the pomp pursue and destroy instead of to head off and surround Rosecrans. General Longstreet says that the delay aused by this change of plan gave Rosecrans an opportunity to rally, swiftly to

throw up intrenchments and by reason of the firmness with which Thomas held his position-which caused that superb warrior to be called "The Rock of Chickamauga"to maintain himself until relieved. Longstreet wondered why Bragg had abandoned his plan. Forrest and Polk could not understand the sudden change in Rosecrans's movements. They did not realize that the delay had given Rosecrans an opportunity such as he prayed he might secure and of which he was quick to take opinion of the Confederates saved his army Longstreet could not have known of thi dispatch of General Forrest's, or if he did know of it, could have had no clear understanding of what was in it, since the copy which was sent to him recently seems to have been the first that he ever saw. His friends have known that he has felt that the great moment for the Confederacy,

its supreme hour, when its destiny was decided, was that moment when General Bragg abandoned his plan of attempting to cut off the retreat of Rosecrans. It may be that Longstreet knew that Bragg came to that determination because of information which had been received from Forrest. At all events, thirty-three years after this battle General Longstreet. the survivor of all the abler generals of the Confederate army, expressed the deliberate opinion that "this dispatch fixed the fate of the Confederacy." In that opinion he does not agree with some of the other military leaders.

the writer that the fate of the Confederacy was determined on that 4th day of July, 1862, when Lee was in retreat from Gettysburg and Grant was receiving from Pemberton the surrender of Vicksburg. Longstreet, however, clearly means to intimate that the failure of Bragg to take advantage of the great opportunity he had at Missionary ridge and Chattanooga made the Union victory which occurred a few weeks later in that vicinity, and of which the battle of Lookout Mountain is the romantic episode, possible, and that victory made the march of Sherman to the sea and

General Joseph E. Johnston once said to

the cutting of the Confederacy in two a It is probably in this military sense that Longstreet writes that the dispatch of General Forrest to General Polk "fixed the fate

of the Confederacy Whether the military historians will agree with him or not, the fact remains that the discovery of this dispatch and Longstreet's opinion that it contained the destiny of the Confederate States will be accepted as a most valuable contribution to the military

history of the civil war.

ing sealy skin and sealp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skincare, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood puritiers and humor cures.

crans's army, thought it best to inform